
reached Little Rock (Ark.) on yesterday, via Fort Smith, that Gen. McCullough, with 12,000 Southerners, is

The reporter has labored diligently to obtain the particulars, but it is impossible to obtain any.

Rt. Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, Bishop of Newark, N. J., in dedicating a Church on Sunday, 23d ult., the boldness and patriotism to condemn, in strong language, the unnatural war now waged by the North against the South. He declared almost incredible

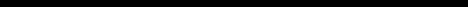
ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, within the next month.

the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Department to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors, and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises.

etc., all of which will be sold low for cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
March 20 1861. 154 & 30-11

GOLTS' PISTOLS!
CARTRIDGES, &c.
FINE GRAY CASSIMERES, &c., &c.
MILITARY GOODS!



THE NEWS.

General Johnson's force is at Winchester again. This is something like twenty miles from Martinsburg. It seems that Johnson's troops were anxious for a battle, but not willing to attack the enemy in Martinsburg as the destruction of the town with the risk of the lives of its innocent inhabitants numbering some thousands, many of them women and children must have been the result. General Johnson in a note invited Cadwalader to come out of Martinsburg, but Cadwalader respectfully declined.

The Ohio volunteers in Washington show their chivalry and respect for the free expression of opinion, by offering gross insults to Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the only man from their State who has the manliness to stand up and denounce the tyrannical usurpations of old Abe.

The following from the *Lewisburg Va. Chronicle*, can hardly be regarded as complimentary to the Ohio troops—at least not highly so. Noting Gen. McClellan's scheme for subjugating Richmond by marching columns of troops to Abingdon and Covington, and then taking the railway to the capital, the *Chronicle* says:

We have lived in Lewisburg for nearly thirty years, and during that time many large drives of Ohio troops have passed by the great Kanawha route to Richmond, but we have no recollection of any of them having returned. It would be as well, perhaps, for Gen. McClellan to remember the reason given by the fox for not entering the apartment of the sick lion, and abstain from leading his porcine followers by a route along which none of their predecessors have ever made returning tracks.

FRIDAY, JULY 12TH.
The comet is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and it does not now "tail unfold" calculated to astonish or frighten anybody. Contrary to the usage of comets, it appears to be moving Northward and seems to circle in a narrowing compass night by night around the polestar. We must presume that it will soon disappear. We have calculated its "elements." They consist of one head, big as a star, but hazy, one tail forked slightly and at present about two yards long and not at all curly. According to Sir Isaac Newton, a comet's tail, if subjected to a reasonable pressure, might be squeezed into a quart pot.

Andrew J. Rugg, Esq., Editor and proprietor of the *Darlington S. C. Flag*, announces that owing to the pressure of the times, the publication of that paper must for the present be suspended.

SATURDAY, JULY 13TH.
The *Petersburg Express* has a letter from the camp of the second North Carolina volunteers near Norfolk, which states that a detachment of fifty from that regiment had gone to Currituck, North Carolina, to look after a cargo of coffee wrecked from a British vessel, upon which vessel and cargo certain Yankee ships appeared to be casting wishful eyes. The detachment we suppose went from Norfolk through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal. The report just to hand at the date of the letter referred to is that when the coffee had been transferred to our steamer, the steamer, was attacked by 200 Lincolnite troops. A brisk engagement followed, in which 12 of the enemy were killed and a large number taken prisoners. The remainder who landed are wandering about the woods like scared sheep, and our boys hunting them in every direction. Our men suffered but trifling injury, and none were killed. The correspondent is told that commissary Arrington despatched three Yankee vessels by his formidable knife. The detachment, consisting of five men from each company, was under the command of Lieut. Sparg, of the Warren Guards.

The *New York Herald* or its Paris correspondent, professes to have discovered a great conspiracy among the United States, the focus of which is the Tuilleries. Of course the *Herald* piles on the sensation, but the fact appears to be that England and France must have cotton and will have it, and will therefore break through the blockade. The *Herald* advises the Northern government to crush the South at once, and compel her to submit before foreign governments have time to interfere, or to make peace with her at once, in order to a junction of the two armies against the focus of the American people, and in order to the establishment of our empire over the whole continent and its islands. The South will hardly embrace it with all Europe, because the North is mad.

The *Raleigh State Journal* says that a private in the Wilmington Light Artillery, while attempting to move a baggage car at the Central Depot in Raleigh on Monday last, caught his foot under the rail, and before he could extricate it the wheel of the coach ran over his foot, crushing it in a horrible manner. The *Journal* was unable to learn the name of the sufferer, who is now in the hospital in the Camp of Instruction, where he is doing well.

P. S.—We have learned that the soldier alluded to by the *State Journal* is named Williams—that he comes from the South, and that he is less hurt than he was supposed.

Hon. H. T. Clarke, Governor *ex officio*, arrived at Raleigh on Wednesday, and has now entered fully on the duties of his office.

The Washington, N. C. *Dispatch*, says that the Schooner *Chas. Roberts*, Captain Fowler, arrived on Thursday last week, with a cargo of Molasses. She had been to the West Indies and successfully run the Lincoln blockade. She was chased, however, off the bar at Ocracoke and fired at. She gave up all as lost and lowered her flag. The chasing steamer was sure of a prize. But when she came up, behold it was Capt. Crossan, of the N. C. Navy! The gallant Captain of the little steamer and the gallant Captain of the schooner were agreeably surprised. The steamer conveyed the schooner in and she is now safely moored at the wharf of her owners, Messrs. S. R. Fowle & Son.

A report from New Orleans says that on Tuesday last the Confederate sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire on a United States war steamer, about two miles distant, which the steamer returned, firing thirty odd rounds of shell and round shot. On the Confederate side one man was slightly injured in the leg. No other damage was done. It is believed the attacking steamer was struck three times in the hull—Several shells exploded over her deck, doing great damage. She immediately hauled off, and put off for Chandeleur Island, several miles distant from our batteries. Ship Island is in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Mississippi, and is one of those long and narrow sand islands that separate Mississippi sound from the open waters of the Gulf. It is about thirty miles from the entrance to Lake Borgne, and on the route of steamers from Mobile to New Orleans.

SOMETHING NEW.—We are indebted to Edward Pigford, Esq., of this County, for a fine red beet weighing only eight pounds! It is a noble vegetable, and, like our venerable friend, is sound to the core. We will eat that beet or a part of it, before we are much older. Mr. Pigford has our thanks for his kind remembrance, in these times when people are apt to forget everything but the war.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—We understand that the companies composing the 8th and 10th Regiments of N. C. Volunteers, will to-day and on Monday, elect their field officers. These regiments are rendezvoused in this vicinity. *Daily Journal*, 13th inst.

The War—Its Extent and Duration.

Neither side can disguise from itself the fact that as the preparations for the coming contest continue to develop themselves, they assume proportions far exceeding in their magnitude and the gravity of their imports, anything that had been originally anticipated by the great body of the people on either side. The more sagacious leaders like Mr. Davis, who is not only a statesman but a soldier, and whose position as Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate gave him opportunities of understanding the character and military resources of the whole country, are not taken by surprise, and are not doctored prepared for all the contingencies of the struggle, hence Mr. Davis, although occupying the most responsible position in the Confederacy, is enabled to preserve his serenity and to inspire others with the calmness and imperturbability for which he himself is distinguished.

Of course we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth. We can only reason from the facts before us. If we understand these facts fully, and are enabled to appreciate accurately the motives of those who take part in current events, we may arrive at a pretty close approximation to absolute correctness of conclusion.

What are the facts? First, we have before us Lincoln's Message asking for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money. Next, we have his Congress in session ready to sanction and execute every atrocity he may propose. Third, we have a vast unemployed population at the North, who are told that they would now be in enjoyment of two dollars a day and roast beef, but for these "d-d secessionists." There are thus prepared to enter the ranks of an army to invade the South, crush out the rebellion and restore, as they are taught to believe they will do, the commercial supremacy of the North, and of course make employment for themselves. Then, as a fourth consideration, there is the Navy which is held wholly by the North, together with all sorts of steam-boats, tugs &c.

These are the facts on one side. They go to show that as things now stand Lincoln and Scott are determined to make this a most extended one, and that just as soon as the season admits, or their preparations are complete, no part of our frontier need hope for any exemption from attack nor from any safety save in having organized and in readiness the means to resist such attack.

On the other hand it may be premised that this effort at subjugation will be altogether too exhausting to be long continued. If then, the Confederacy can successfully resist the brunt of the attack and maintain itself through the winter and until the next summer opens, we may fairly regard the backbone of the invasion as broken, and although predatory attempts may continue to be made, they will be less vigorous and more desultory. The coming winter, after the cotton crop is gathered, or after its usual time of coming to market, will evidently be one of the most critical periods of the war. The North holds out as an inducement to England and France to hold off, that as soon as the cold weather sets in, the leading cotton ports will be occupied by Federal troops and thus the crop released without the necessity for any intervention on the part of the Western European powers to break up the blockade. They will strain every nerve. It is a matter of life and death with them. It is now or never, or will be so in the winter. They know that if they do not release the crop in their way, and then the game will be pretty much played out.

For the coming winter the South will want three hundred thousand men in the field at various points, so that no judgment of the enemy may be made. The main attempt, outside of Virginia, will be on the lower Mississippi, descending to New Orleans, capturing Memphis by the way. This will be made because of cotton, and the same attempt will be made against Mobile by way of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. These points must be decided. It will be sought to control the cotton of Tennessee through Memphis. That point will require attention.

The Gulf Coast presents few points where it would be worth while to make a landing. New Orleans might be approached in steamboats by way of Lake Pontchartrain, but certainly not by the winding course of the river through the Delta. Appalachicola, St. Marks and Pensacola, are the only points from which any important position could be reached, if we except Mobile, which is too strongly fortified to be easily approached by sea. The mouth of the St. Mary's, containing the harbors of Fernandina, Fla., and St. Mary's, Ga., could only be useful as a coal depot for blockading steamers of the enemy, but on that account alone it ought to be fortified.

What attacks may be made on all our exposed coasts it is difficult to say. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia stretch far along the Atlantic coast, with few harbors, but many little inlets known just as well to the enemy as to us.

From all we can see the real struggle has hardly yet opened. With the Fall it will come hot and heavy, sharp and decisive. It will need the best services of every man in the Confederacy. We beg of our volunteer organizations not to disband—to bear the difficulties and perhaps injustices under which they labor, at least until the Legislature meets in another month—This war may last nominally for years. It will as sure its decisive character before the 4th of July of next year. The world will be tired of it by then. Even the North will be sick of it; but this will not be without a desperate struggle and a terrible effort to "wipe out" the Confederate flag. That flag still waving on the 1st of June will be to all intents and purposes that of a known and recognized power among the nations of the earth.

Of the result, if the South is true to herself, we have no doubt, but we need not deceive ourselves or hope that independence can be obtained without a struggle and a severe one. We wish to disguise nothing that our readers ought to know.

Soldiers Travelling.
A gentleman connected with one of our Railroads has kindly furnished us with the annexed explanation upon this subject. We would add that when officers or men travel on duty they must be provided with a ticket or pass, setting forth that fact, which is collected by the Conductor and serves as a voucher to show that the Company has performed a certain service for the State, otherwise they will be charged as though not on duty.

The State pays the cost of transportation of its soldiers (officers and men) only when they are ordered on duty from place to place.
When they are travelling on their own business, as on furlough and the like, they must pay their own expenses. But the railroad companies in this State as well as in other Southern States, (it is believed,) allow all soldiers who are travelling on "furlough," or "leave of absence," to purchase tickets at half rates, or two cents per mile, (that being the rate paid by the Government for the transportation of its troops,) on the exhibition to the agent of the written furlough, signed by their respective commanders.

It will be seen that Dr. Schloesser will remain a few more days in town, for the accommodation of those who have not yet had an opportunity to submit their Corus to his skillful manipulations.

That Dr. S. has been successful here in removing corns from the feet without pain and apparently with permanent effect, is testified to by many of our prominent citizens, including members of the medical profession. We think that there can remain no doubt of his proficiency in the specialty which he has adopted.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Eleventh Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (now in Virginia,) have elected W. W. Kirkland, Colonel; J. M. Leach, 1st Lieut.; and Geo. P. Harrison, Major—all North Carolinians. The Regiment, like all that have preceded it from the old North State, have nothing to desire in the quality or quantity of its men or arms.

THE RAILROAD PAPERS OF YESTERDAY contain announcements of the death of Hon. John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina.

The *State Journal* and *Register* make somewhat extended notices. From the *State Journal* we copy the general order issued by Adjutant-General Hoke. The news of Governor Ellis' death was telegraphed to Raleigh on Monday, and created a profound sensation there. A meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House at noon, on Tuesday, and resolutions adopted suitable to the occasion. Touching and eloquent eulogies were pronounced by Gov. Bragg and others, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the body. The remains of Gov. Ellis were to have arrived (and we suppose did arrive) in Raleigh on yesterday, in charge of a detachment of the Ellis Light Artillery, Captain Manly, and detachments of the Sixth Regiment, State Troops, Col. Fisher. The Petersburg correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch*, under date of July 9th, says:

PETERSBURG, July 9th, 1861.
The death of Judge Ellis, late Governor of North Carolina, has cast a gloom over this community. He died at the Red Sulphur Springs last Sunday, of a pulmonary disease. His remains reached this city today about 1 o'clock, by the South-Side Railroad, when they were received by a large number of citizens, military, Masons, &c. The procession formed, they took up the line of march to St. Paul's Church, where the remains were deposited until the departure of the Southern train for Raleigh, N. C. A detachment of the 6th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers has just arrived from Raleigh, who will act as an escort to the remains of their late Governor.

The train which conveyed the remains of Gov. Ellis was draped in mourning from the engine to the end of the last passenger car, and in further respect to the deceased, business was entirely suspended throughout the city.

The duties of the office, as already stated, devolve upon Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe, who, we presume, will, at an early time, take the necessary oath and enter upon the discharge of his official functions, if he has not already done so. That he will execute them faithfully and well, we cannot doubt.

The following are the announcements by the Hon. Warren Winslow, and the General order from Adjutant Hoke and Martin, already referred to:

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The following information has been received from the Department of Military Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS,
ALEXANDRIA, July 8, 1861.
His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina, departed this life on the 7th day of July, at the Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Virginia. The Hon. Henry T. Clark, Speaker of the Senate, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, has assumed the administration of the Government. In announcing this melancholy event after the receipt of this order, he directs that for the purpose of paying the just and proper tribute of respect to the distinguished deceased, that
I. The provisions of the order of the army on the day after the receipt of these orders, half-hour guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset, and the colors be displayed at half-mast.
II. All officers of the N. C. forces, wherever on service, shall wear the usual military mourning for the space of thirty days.

III. The standards of the regiments shall be shrouded in mourning.
IV. The Adjutant-General of the State forces will issue orders for the purpose of forming the proper military escort on the arrival of the body at Raleigh.
By order of the Governor.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Military Secretary.
Pursuant to the aforesaid order, of which commanders of forces and encampments will take notice, two companies of the 6th Regiment of State troops, will be detailed to proceed to Petersburg, to receive the remains of the deceased, and to receive the body of the deceased, and escort the same to the seat of Government.

The following detachments will be detailed as a funeral escort to the North Carolina forces, he directs that for the purpose of paying the just and proper tribute of respect to the distinguished deceased, that
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This was an action of debt, and the defendants pleaded the "Stay-Law," notwithstanding which Judge Heath ordered the trial to proceed, and on a verdict being rendered for the plaintiff, passed judgment and ordered execution, from which the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Pearson in delivering the opinion of the Court, decided against the validity of the law, and concludes thus: "Let the several motions for judgments and executions be allowed."

PER CURIAM. Judgment affirmed.
Now, the gentleman of the long robe may work around and refine over this matter as much as they please. The law of the 11th of May was probably imperfect. Of that we have little doubt ourselves. But we have as little doubt of the necessity of some law to prevent those sacrifices of property which would result in widespread ruin and extended and pervading discontent and disaffection. Now, no one can enter the market unless it be some boarder who could use his store to absorb all the hard earnings of the struggling and working members of the community.

Our Legislature can arrange this matter. Where there is a will there will always be found a way—not to evade justice—not weaken the obligation of any contract, but to prevent substantial injustices and consequent suffering.

LARGE VESSEL OFF THE WESTERN BAR.—We learn that on yesterday morning a large propeller steamer, evidently a war vessel, and supposed to be the *Wabash*, came to anchor off the western bar, and about four miles from Fort Caswell. She was in the same position this morning at daylight, but soon got up anchor and steamed off to the Southwest in the direction of Georgetown and Charleston. Possibly this is the same vessel that engaged the batteries off Hatteras. She was not a Federal vessel, for she had the Stars and Stripes at her mast. She is probably cruising around after privateers, and ready to pick up anything she can get.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.
It is supposed now that the Confederate lead will be nearly twice as large as that asked for. Alabama and Georgia together, it is thought, will subscribe five hundred thousand bales of cotton. To this must be added a large amount of cash, besides various kinds of produce. The sum total of these two States, we are confident, will reach nearly thirty million dollars, averaging the cotton at fifty dollars a bale.—*Savannah News*.

ARRIVAL OF BAY TUCKER.—Beverly Tucker, Esq., late Consul of the United States at Liverpool, arrived in Richmond Monday last, and is now in the city. We learn that he made the journey from Halifax to Richmond by way of Canada, Michigan and Illinois, and in order to guard still further against detention by the tyrannical edicts of Lincoln, travelled under an assumed name. He speaks encouragingly, we understand, of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the government of Great Britain.—*Norfolk Argus*, 10th inst.

CORNS IN FLORIDA.—The intelligence we are in possession of from various portions of the State is highly encouraging. The corn crop is made—that is, it is now beyond ordinary danger—and a most abundant one it is. A much larger breadth than usual was planted, and we expect to see it commanding a low price in market. Old Abe's blockade will not have the slightest effect in this respect. Florida will much more than feed herself.

The cotton crop is not so large as usual, nor is it so promising as we have seen it at this time in former years. Still the plant is healthy, and with good seasons doubtless an average crop will be made.—*Tallahassee Floridian*.

RE-ALL PERSONS indebted to the *JOURNAL* in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether large or small amounts.

FULTON & PRITCH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Louisville.

July 10th, 1861.—P. M.
Travel between the North and the South is but little interrupted. Passengers from Nashville, via the Edgemoor Road, with but little delay. Hence South the detention is six hours. Trains from the South hitherto arrive two hours behind time. The Memphis trains both ways connect closely.

Rev. G. B. Overton, pastor of the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, left here on Sunday night with the volunteers for the Confederate Army. He preached to his congregation on Sunday. Volunteers leave in squads, probably at the rate of one hundred per day. If the South be whipped in this war, Kentucky's best families will wear black.

From Kansas City—Important War News.
The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th reports a battle between the Missourians under Governor Jackson and the Federals under Col. Zeigle, near Carthage.

At the first onset, the Missourians were driven back, and the officers of the Federal army were not heard of. The wings, which advanced, as the centre gave way, thus nearly surrounding the Federals, who retreated. The fighting was mainly by artillery. The Federals giving way as the Missourians advanced, finally retreated to Carthage, seven miles distant from the place where the engagement commenced. A night attack on Zeigle is reported. Zeigle has retreated towards Sarcoxie. Jackson is fortifying himself. Zeigle and his forces are badly cut up. His loss is estimated at from three hundred to a thousand. On the 7th, (the 5th instant,) Generals Price and Ben. McCulloch arrived at Neosho, twenty miles South of Carthage, with ten thousand men. Two hundred Federals were captured there. One report says they were all murdered; another reports that only a small portion were killed.—McCulloch sent two thousand men to assist Jackson.

From New York.
New York, July 10th, 1861.—A. M.
On account of Scott's interdicted the morning papers are entirely bare of specials. (Special correspondences and telegrams, we suppose.)

From Wheeling.
The Virginia traitors' Convention at Wheeling has elected Carlisle Senator in place of Hunter, and W. T. Willey in place of Mason.

From Richmond.
Richmond, Va., July 10th, 1861.—P. M.
Thos. Dodamead, long Superintendent of the Virginia Central Railroad, has resigned. He has been succeeded by H. D. Whitcomb, Esq., of the same place. The Adjutant General of Virginia has issued an order to the commanders of the regiments in Green, Orange, Madison, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Prince William, Loudoun and Fairfax counties, to call out the militia force, and report to Gen. Beauregard.

A letter received here from near Philadelphia, states that O. Jennings Wise's command, which was previously reported killed, the federal captain and nine or ten men, and took twenty-five prisoners.

Richmond, July 11th, 1861.
A letter will appear in to-morrow's *Enquirer*, dated "New York, July 7th, 8 o'clock," stating that on last day near Gen. Garnett's camp at Laurel Hill, which is thirty miles from Beverly, an engagement took place between the Georgia first regiment and a large body of Yankees. The Georgians killed sixty or seventy of the Federals, and took a wagon and arms; only one Georgian was wounded.

This news is doubted by Edward F. Clayton, of Georgia first regiment, who left Garnett's camp early on the morning of the 7th, and reached here to-day. He says that the only Federal troops he heard of were in the neighborhood of Backhannon.

A gentleman who left Winchester on Tuesday night says that Lincoln's force is reported to be about 30,000 at Martinsburg, and are being daily reinforced with abundant artillery.

Martinsburg is built on rock, and the buildings are mostly of stone. The Federal troops occupy Grafton, and from thence send reinforcements to Phillips. Gen. Wise at Charleston, near Gurley's Bridge, and the people are flocking to his standard.

G. B. Lamar has returned to Richmond. E. B. Plummer, of Arkansas, is also here.

Richmond, July 11th, 1861.—S. P. M.
The Baltimore Exchange of the 9th inst., says that Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's, Maryland, was arrested on board the steamer *Clara*, Monday, for complicity in the seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*. He was pointed out by spies on board, and taken to Fort McHenry. Several others were arrested at the same time.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11th, 1861.
Vice-President Stephens made a speech here to-day on the produce loan, which was his last public appearance. A Committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11th, 1861.
Gen. Scott's suppression of telegraphic correspondence has suppressed the Cleveland correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. This is a misfortune, as the reliable editorial columns of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* have the following: "It is refreshing, after reading some of the trifling, whispering, sneaking, snarling paragraphs with which the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer are filled, to open the Louisville Democrat or Journal, and note the manly earnestness with which the editors of these papers stand up for the Government."

The Louisville Journal of this morning has the following: The Courier calls some of Gen. Rousseau's men hard looking fellows, and says they are a set of scoundrels. The Louisville Democrat of this morning has the following: The Courier calls some of Gen. Rousseau's men hard looking fellows, and says they are a set of scoundrels.

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New York, July 11th, 1861.—A. M.
The sales of Cotton were 2,400 bales at 15¢ cents.

WHEELING, Va., July 11th, A. M.
Resolutions have passed the lower House of the Convention, instructing Senators and requesting representatives to vote men, and only oppose a compromise until the rebels are crushed.

Later from Europe.
New York, July 10th, 1861.
The steamer Canada has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th June.

Cotton—Sales on Saturday at full prices, and the market closed with an advancing tendency. Provisions dull. Cattle and sheep unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Hay, June 28.—Cotton—Tres ordinaires 111¢; 166¢—the market closed with an advancing tendency. Sales for the week 9,000 bales. Stock 315,000.
The New Lord Chancellor has taken his seat under the title of Lord Ashbury.

The British naval Commanders are instructed not to recognize the closing of the New Grenada ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12th, 1861.
The Senate has passed a resolution expelling the Southern Senators by a vote of 23 to 10.

In the House Vallandigham of Ohio introduced an amendment to the appropriation bill providing that no portion of the money be used for holding them as conquered provinces, nor for interfering with Slavery in any State. Rejected.

QUINCY, Ill., July 12th, 1861.
Judge Catron has issued a habeas corpus in the case of ex-Senator Green, but has refused the petition of Captain Campbell.

QUINCY, Ill., July 12th, 1861.
Captain McAllister and five men of the tenth Illinois regiment, under Col. Smith, were killed seven miles this side of Monroe station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. The regiment was caught in an ambush. A thousand cavalry and infantry leave for Col. Smith's rescue. Quincy is on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. Hannibal is on the opposite or Missouri side. Monroe is the fourth station, 30 miles from Hannibal.—*Forc.*

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 12th, 1861.
An attempt has been made to capture the train at Monroe, but it backed out in time and returned to Hudson (four depots west of Monroe). The telegraph wires being cut we have no reliable news from there.

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 12th, 1861.
Skirmishing continues; four of the invaders killed. Palmyra has been burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12th, 1861.
The State Journal of Thursday last night says that a fight in the Southwest which commenced at ten o'clock between the Federal troops and the Federals under Zeigle and others, twelve miles beyond Carthage, resulted in the Federal troops being completely routed with great slaughter, and pursued fourteen miles to a point two miles beyond Carthage where they ended the pursuit. The Federals were then captured.

The Journal further learns by a letter from Gen. Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson City, that he, Parsons, surrounded Zeigle and his forces and demanded a surrender. Zeigle stipulated that his men should be allowed to depart without arms. Parsons insisted upon an unconditional surrender, which was complied with.

Among the killed are Col. B. Gratz Brown and Solomon Fallman Wolfe.

Richmond, Va., July 12th, 1861.—P. M.
Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow and Daniel S. Donelson, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of the Confederate Army.

Passengers from Winchester who left that place on Thursday night, report all quiet, and the federal forces about 17 miles from Winchester, and about 12 miles from Carthage, according to the laws of the State, and the